The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. X. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1877. NO. 12.

Lumber and Hardware.

Lumber AND Hardware.

G. E. HUKILL

Successor to

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.,

Opposite the R. R. Depot,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Lumber, Hardware, and General Building Material, Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, and Mouldings, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass and Putty, Bricks, Building Lime, Hair, Etc. Constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT,

AND

The Globe Mixed Paint.

(Ready-Mixed.)

"Blatchley's" Celebrated Cucumber Wood Pumps, and "Grafton" Cucumber Wood Pumps. These are the two best Cucumber Wood Pumps in the market.

I desire particularly to call special attention to the "Globe Mixed Paint." Nothing "on the globe," or, "under the sun," can excel it for beauty of finish, durability and cheapness. I guarantee it equal to any paint that is made, and cheaper. Send for color-card and prices, before buying elsewhere.

Feb 5–1y.

CUCUMBER PUMPS!

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS with the manufacturer of the Blatchley Cucumber Wood Pumps, whereby I am enabled to sell them much lower than heretofore. I now offer these pumps, which are unquestionably the best Cucumber Wood Pumps in the market, at greatly reduced, and TRULY VERY LOW PRICES.

I also keep another and cheaper Cucumber Wood Pump, which is equal to any other Cucumber Wood Pump that is made—Blatchley's excepted. These pumps I can sell as LOW AS THE LOWEST.

I have also completed an arrangement with "THE GLOBE MIXED PAINT COMPANY," to have for sale their excellent and handsome mixed Paints—all colors—for house painting, and ready mixed for immediate use.

Quality guaranteed equal to the best, and the CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET.

Send for circular, color-card, and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

G. E. HUKILL,
Opposite the Railroad Depot,
feb 17-3m Middletown, Del.

Reciprocity Shirt!

ALL MADE,

WITH EXCEPTION OF THE BUTTON HOLES

Made of Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 Heavy Linen!

We feel confident that we are giving intrinsically

THE CHEAPEST, BEST MADE and BEST FITTING SHIRT

THAT HAS EVER BEEN OFFERED FOR $1.25.

The RECIPROCITY SHIRT is superior to most of shirts, first-class, (so-called) for the following reasons:

Our Collar Bands are Linen, and are Three Ply.

Our Cuffs are Linen, and are Three Ply.

Our Bossoms are Lined with Heavy Linen, and are Three Ply.

Our Back Facings are both upper and under; made wide, giving Strength and finish.

☞To the people that have been accustomed to buy materials for shirts, and have them made up at home, we particularly call to their notice our RECIPROCITY SHIRT. All made but the button holes, and only $1.25 each, at

J. P. DOUGHTEN'S,

No. 410 Market Street.

Now is Your Time to Buy Low for Cash at Naudain's

POPULAR CORNER.

A General reduction of from ten to twenty-five per cent., on all staple and fancy Dry Goods, to reduce stock preparatory to Stock taking in February.

BLEACHED MUSLINS:

Four-quarter Wamsuta, 13c.; do. Doval, 12½c.; do. Fruit of the Loom, 11c.; do. Hill, 10c.; do. Forest Dale, 10c. Seven-eighths Pocassett F., 6¼c.; do. Slaterville, 7c.

HEAVY BROWN MUSLINS:

Pocassett, 40 inch, 10c.; Adriatic, four-quarter, 9c.; Massachusetts, four-quarter, 9c.; Harrisburg, seven-eighths, 7½c.; Augusta, do. 7 cents.

FINE BROWN MUSLINS:

Boston Fine Brown, 40 inches, 12½c.; Lawrence X X, four-quarter, 10½c.; Continental C, do., 10c.; Saranac R, do., 10 cents.

BLACK ALPACAS,

AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

75 ct. Black Alpaca reduced to 60 cents; 62½ ct. do., to 50 cents; 50 ct. do., to 40 cts.; 45 ct. do., to 35 cents; 37½ ct. do., to 30 cts.; 31¼ ct. do., to 25 cts.

Cashmeres, Poplins, Serges, etc., etc., in like proportion.

All cassimeres, of which we have a good stock, are reduced 20 per cent.

We respectfully invite you to come and examine our goods and see the inducements which are held out to you to buy bargains at

Naudain's Popular Corner,

where a complete stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Crockery and Queensware, and a full line of Groceries, etc., etc., are always kept, and to be had cheap for Cash.

G. W. W. NAUDAIN,

jan 26-tf **Middletown, Del.**

HORSE COLLARS!

Just received direct from the factory of Langenbrunner & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, a

LARGE SUPPLY OF

Horse and Mule Collars,

to which the especial attention of all in need of a good article, at a moderate price, is invited.

ALSO,

BRIDLES, BACK-BANDS, &c.,

for Spring plowing, and all other articles in our line.

Call and examine the stock, and be convinced that you can be suited both in price and quality, at the Harness Shop of

A. H. RUSSELL,

MAIN STREET,

Opposite the Pennington Machine Shops.

feb 13-tf MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Select Poetry.

IT ISN'T ALL IN BRINGING UP.

It isn't all in "bringing up,"
Let folks say what they will;
To silver-scour a pewter cup—
It will be pewter still,
E'en of old Solomon,
Who said, "Train up a child,"
If I mistake not had a son
Proved rattle-brained and wild.

A man of mark who fain would pass
For lord of sea and land,
May have the training of a son,
And bring him up full grand;
May give him all the wealth of lore,
Of college, and of school,
Yet, after all, make him no more
Than just a decent fool.

Another, raised by penury,
Upon his bitter bread,
Whose road to knowledge is like that
The good to Heaven must tread;
He's got a spark of nature's light,
He'll fan it in a flame,
Till in its burning letters bright
The world may read his name.

If it were all in "bringing up,"
In counsel and restraint,
Some rascals had been honest men—
I'd been myself a saint.
Oh, it isn't all in "bringing up,"
Let folks say what they will,
Neglect may dim a silver cup—
It will be silver still.

—*Phrenological Journal.*

(Communicated.)

CALIFORNIA LETTER.

OAKLAND, March 7th, 1877.

The sentence, "Westward the star of Empire takes its way," though uttered centuries ago, is now so familiar to an American ear that it has passed into his vocabulary as a household word. History has long recognized the fact of the westward tendency of a progressive nation, and the great development of human genius to adopt means to ends; and, when the American mind discovered that the "Far West" possessed something more than the coursing deer, the wild buffalo and the untutored savage; that it was something more than a dim, undefined, mythical land composed of chaos and the last efforts of nature to make it still more uninviting, the phrase "Go West" became the popular heading of our press; and the tide of emigation burst forth with such wonderful rapidity that the means failed for the ends. It was then clear to the minds of wise men that there must be a swifter, a more secure method to transport the wanderer desiring to reach the gold fields of the West. A Railroad project was talked of Old fogies clapped their hands on their money-bags and ridiculed the idea. But young America was not to be baffled: and when a modern solon, George Francis Train sprung up and predicted that in less than five years we would see a continuous railroad stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, few men were considered more extravagant. But there was only involved a question of time, and that time was fifteen months to see the prophesy fulfilled. And now, how great the change! No longer is it an ideal, but a reality. No longer does the traveller see a vast train of white covered wagons moving *en masse* over the expansive plains. No longer does he hear the din of the wearied oxen, the shrill crack from the emigrant's whip, or a sudden shot from the unerring rifle of the savage nomad. All is changed.—The fiery locomotive, with the rapidity of a mountain torrent, goes whirling and snorting over the broad plains, scales the snow-clad peaks of the Rocky Mountains, and in a few days you are carried from the bustling shores of the Atlantic, to the foam crested waves of the Pacific. Such, in brief, is the history of the origin of the Union and Central Pacific R. R's., of a ride over which, I propose to give a short description. This word I retract, to unite description of a 3200 mile ride over such country as one sees on these two roads would require more space in your sheet than better judgment would allow, I will confine myself therefore, to making a few general remarks, relating some of my personal experience and mentioning some things and places of interest seen on our trip. It was on a Friday night when I reached Omaha, past three days ride from Philadelphia. Under circumstances somewhat objectionable I resolved to remain here a couple of days. There lived in this city a dear and intimate friend, a class mate of mine by the name of *Smith*. Boldly walking up to one of the city dignitaries (a policeman) and anticipating my answer I inquired, if he knew a family or a young man by the name of Smith? "Oh, yes!" he replied; "my name is Smith; there are sixty-four families living here by that name." I found my Smith; he was the sixty-fourth man. Now, if for the sake of euphony I occasionally interpolate the word Smith—Town as a synonym for Omaha, I hope I will not be considered as taking undue advantage of a writers license. Practically speaking, the Union Pacific Railroad begins at Omaha; though, since the great bridge has been built across the Missouri river, Council Bluffs is, in reality the starting point. From this place then the traveller, at the proper signal, leaves the noise and confusion of city life for the West, to see the sweeping plains, imposing mountains, noisy canyons, quiet valleys, a barren desert, all of which must be encountered before he reaches the Pacific coast. An hours ride from Omaha finds you out on the plains proper; and here, as far as the eye can penetrate little but green pastures, an occasional house—a dug out—or a way faring Indian can be seen. You may have the vigilance of an owl, but you can see no boundary line to the vast expanse, except the horizen, where the earth and sky seem to meet. We are now travelling at a rapid rate, many stations have already been passed; among them are Pawnee station, Long Tree, Fort Kerney, and Plum Creek; the latter noted for its fearful massacres perpetrated by the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoe Indians. Some times these stations are accompanied by a few houses, and then they call it a town. Occasionally, traces are found where there has been a town of three or four hundred inhabitants who, from fear, broke up and followed the westward course of the road. This, I am told, has been the experience of all of these railroad towns, which sprung up during its construction; that is, "a rapid growth followed by a more rapid decay." Moving onward we soon reach a series of sand bluffs, which extends several hundred miles north and south. Here too, begins an alkali belt of seventy miles, the soil is entirely white, and the water is so impregnated with this substance that it is often quite dangerous to drink. Hurrying through this belt it is not long before Antelope is reached; a little place about 400 miles from Smith-Town. This is said to be the finest grazing country in the world, owing to a very nutritious bunch grass that grows here. As the train stopped at Antelope about twenty minutes, I learned from an old hunter that the grazing belt, had an average width of 200 miles, besides a great area of valleys in the mountain ranges. He said there was room for millions of cattle yet, and that the cost of keeping them was just what it cost to employ herders, and no more. Is any agriculture carried on here I inquired? He answered no, and declared that they would hang the first man who undertook it. Our conference ended by his telling me, that in the past six months thirty of their best citizens had been killed by the Indians, and as many as seventy fine bred horses stolen from one man. At this juncture I was restless and anxious for the train to move on, which it did, and we were soon gliding through Wyoming Territory in sight of the Black Hills. Although to the traveller, the verdant plains decked here and there with beautiful flowers is an interesting sight; and, although he may have the best of company, combined with a thousand other circumstances to make his trip a pleasant one; still, when he has travelled 500 miles or more over prairie land, everything begins to get monotonous and he longs for a change. He is glad to see a nude peak of the Black Hills looming up in the distance as a proof that the horizen is not the girdle that encircles the sweeping plains. Before we get into the rocky region I must not forget to mention the most novel and grandest sight on our trip, viz: the prairie on fire at night. This sight from the car window is rare, but I had the pleasure of witnessing it two nights. I will not undertake to describe it; I *cannot*; farther than it presents the appearance of a vast, rolling ocean in a blaze, the heavens being its reflector. It has no comparison. The imagination will make its own description, I imagined a thousand and one things, all connected with the ideal phenomena of the judgment day. But we are in Wyoming with the Black Hills 65 miles to the right. At the same time we catch the first glimpse of the Rocky Mountains directly ahead. Our attention is here called to a dark line, a shadow apparently, which we afterward learn is the "Back Bone" of the American continent. Beyond this line a far off, is Long's Peak To the left, capped in snow is Pike's Peak, one of the loftiest mountains on the continent. This, on a clear day can be seen at a distance of 175 miles. In the mean time, while we are gazing on the newly opening scenes of mountain range and snowy peaks, the cars have glided on their way and we arrive at Cheyenne City, a distance of 516 miles from Smith-Town and over 1300 miles from San Francisco. Cheyenne is the city of Wyoming, it is quite a pretty place, having an elevation of 5931 feet above the level of the sea, it is also the terminus of the Denver Pacific Railroad, and hence is the great central distributing point and depot for the freight and travel destined for Colorado and Mexico, and for passengers to the Black Hills Leaving Cheyenne we begin to rise still higher in the air at a maxium grade of 100 feet per mile, till the top of Sherman is reached. This is the highest point on the road, it having an elevation of nearly 9000 feet. From this point the traveller can take a perspective of the country of from one to two hundred miles around him. You at once realize you are in a new world. At first, one experiences a difficulty in breathing on account of the lightness of the "air trying his lungs to their utmost capacity." There are places where rocks are higher, mountains loftier, chasms deeper and torrents mightier in their course; but still they will not possess such power over the mind of man as does the wild scenery around Sherman It presents a kind of an *awful* grandeur, you feel completely isolated from civilization, and left utterly without nature. Fortunately, however, we are not long at Sherman, and in a few minutes we find ourselves with brakes on, going down grade at a tremendous velocity. We are flying past stations and small towns, and the watchful traveller will now see as he rushes through gloomy canyons and gorges an occasional emigrant wagon, a wandering indian, or perhaps a small rise in the ground indicating the grave of some ambitious way-farer who died on his way. Interesting places about Laramie and Crystal Lake, with its clear, soft water glistening in the rays of the sun are now left behind, and Sheep Mountain, another lofty peak of the Rocky Mountain range rears its head to the left. Utah is not far off, but we pass many celebrated places before we reach it. Black Buttes, Sweet Water Mines, Rock Springs, Granger Station, Ham's Fork, all of which places have an interesting history.—There is something in the very atmosphere and surroundings that tell you when you strike Utah, I know not why, but you feel different, you act different; you see different, in short, you *are* different. The country here looks wild, and occasionally romantic, and in many places utterly depopulated; though there is *every reason why it should be otherwise*. After leaving Wahsatch, an important place in Utah, we soon reach the longest tunnel on the road, 770 feet in length, cut through hard red clay and sand stone. From here we descend in Echo Canyou amid some of the wildest and sublimest scenery in the world. No one thing is seen long at a time on account of our rapid whirling and meandering around deep cuts and rocks. All is majestic and awe inspiring. Hanging Rock, Mormon Fortifications, Witche's Cave, Chimney Rock, Paddy Miles Ride, Devil's Slide, Devil's Gate, all these are pointed out while in Echo and Weber Canyous. In the meantime we cross Echo creek 31 times in 26 miles, shoot through tunnels, dart by rugged battlements and towering columns, and almost fly across bridges under over-hanging rocks—Ogden is just ahead of us, the city of Utah, this is the terminus of the U P R. R., and where it connects with the Utah Central and Central Pacific R. R's. Passengers desiring to visit Mormon City must change cars here, having a ride of only 37 miles. We will not stop here but will move on, taking an occasional glance of Salt Lake till we find ourselves lost in the Great American Desert. I say lost; for we look and see nothing. The eye wanders for some green spot as indication of the support of animal life, but it is vain; it is a desert—all a desert; a barren desert; whose surface is waste sand mixed with marine shells and fossilized fragments of another age. We are soon out of it and in the prairie land again. A very cold district, however, has been passed through. Snow sheds since we struck the C. P. R. R. have been very numerous In one instance we passed through an unbroken chain of sheds 40 miles long. The principal object of interest in Nevada is a sight of the Indians, these we found scattered by the hundreds at all the stations, they are mostly of the Shoo-Shoo-Nee tribe, and when dressed and painted they present a curious aspect. If travellers are so disposed—and they generally are—they (the Indians) can be made the means of a great deal of fun But we are approaching the line separating Nevada from California; and before we cross I would remind the stranger that in Nevada all things are not what they seem, as an example.—At one place where the engine stopped for fuel were situated two houses, it was a desolate, a barren, a distressed looking place, no animal life here I thought, impossible! Standing near the stoop of one of these houses was a woman. Following the propensities of my curiosity I stepped up to her and politely asked, Madame, can you raise anything here? (Emphatically) "Oh, yes!" What I inquired? "Oh cattle, hay and babies." Pointing to a little urchin running around the house, she asked, "Can you beat that in the East?" Of course I answered in the negative; and thanking her for her information I took my seat again in the car a much wiser man, and fully convinced that the old maxim "De nihilo nihil fit" was an imposition and a fraud. We have crossed the line and are now darting over and around the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California. It is cold, but we are descending rapidly and pursuing a south-western course. Soon all is again changed, the rays of a warm sun falls upon us; running streams and cheerful foliage greet us; a pure, a healthy atmosphere is inhaled and we experience the breath of a new life. But we may have something to say about California climate in the future; hence, will say no more about it here. San Francisco is already seen just ahead perched upon high sand banks—such as we in Delaware would call mountains—and after a few more puffs and snorts from the engine we find ourselves safe in the Golden City as well and as hearty upon our arrival as if we had taken but a ten mile trip. The above we acknowledge is but a faint description, the careful reader will already have observed the many difficulties encountered in trying to write an intelligent account of over a 3000 mile ride in a short article. However, we offer the above for what it is worth adding by way of advice that, if you ever have an opportunity to take a trip across the continent, take it, you will never regret it, it will probably be the grandest trip of your life, it is nowhere equalled Such then, Mr. Editor, is the dictum and belief of your correspondent ZIP.

Honesty.

Everybody says that everybody should be honest; but everybody is not honest either at home or abroad. That we should be honest in our trade, weights and measures, dealing with our neighbors and with our strangers is clearly right. That a strong principal of integrity should govern us, is just what every man not only admits but believes and contends for. There is no such thing as being too honest. Honesty is a virtue better than gold, richer than rubies, and more precious than gems and costly trappings. It is a much richer adornment for mankind or womanhood than wealth can purchase or place secure. To be honest is to be like a child and an angel, and Christ said of little children "of such is the kingdom of heaven." But we wish to write a word—a strong word—in behalf of honesty. There are many people who are honest away from home. They make home promises only to break them. As husband they make a thousand and one promises to their wives, and hint a thousand good things and raise many pleasant expectations that they never seem to think of again. As wives they practice a thousand little deceits, equivocate many times, when straight-forward honesty was just the thing required. As parents they conceal, go around the truth, deceive and often falsify to their children, when the truth is always the better, always the best. The children see their parents' double dealings, see their want of integrity and learn to cheat, deceive and equivocate. The child is too often a "chip of the old block."

A youngster being required to write a composition upon some portion of the human body selected that part which unites the head to the body: "A throat is convenient to have, especially to roosters and ministers. The former eats the corn and crows with it; the latter preaches through his'n, and then ties it up. This is pretty much all I can think about necks."

The reason why "Nature will have her way" is because she is feminine.

The Elder and the Children.

The presiding elder of a certain district of Kentucky, in other years, was a New England man, named Hawkins. He was a genial, social, easy going man, making friends wherever he went, and if he did not display great erudition in his sermonising, he at least preached with spirit and with understanding. On a certain occasion the elder paid his first visit to an outlying settlement of his district, having been notified that while there he would find quarters with brother Buford. The day was just closing when he arrived at the dwelling of Brother Buford, and his host, expecting him, was on hand to receive and welcome him, which was done right warmly. His horse was given to the care of a servant, and with his saddle-bags upon his arm, he followed his guide into the house, where he was presented to Mrs. Buford, a pleasant faced, smiling woman, in the prime of life, who welcomed him in a manner that made him feel at home at once. She took his saddle-bags, and gave him a seat, and shortly, with her husband, sat down for a chat.

The day was declining, and the night creeping on, and as the candles had not yet been lighted, the low studded room, shaded by the broad roof of the piazza, grew to be quite gloomy as the conversation progressed. They had talked of the weather, of the crops, of the progress of civilization, and of the spread of the Gospel, when a door was opened, letting in the grateful aroma of broiling chicken and griddle cakes, and also, giving ingress to a bevy of children—six of them. The elder, a little near sighted at best, in the gathering gloom could only distinguish that the children were all young, part boys, and part girls. The foremost was a boy, who came boldly forward, and whom the elder caught by the arm.

"Aha, my little one, what is your name?"

"Johnny Buford, sir."

"A fine boy, I declare." And he kissed the sturdy shaver on the cheek. He knew such things were pleasing to parents, and then he was fond of children.

The next was a girl.

"Now, my little lady, what is your name?"

"I'm Sissy Buford, sir."

"And I hope you try to be a good little girl." And he gave her a hearty smack.

And so he went through the lot. He heard the host and the hostess titter, and he fancied that the good woman held her handkerchief over her mouth, and that the chair in which Mr. Buford sat shook as though its occupant had an ague fit.

"A fine lot of children," declared the elder. "What treasures they are in a household. Ah! how I pity the man and wife who are compelled to live on, year after year, without blessed children. You must be proud of your family, Brother Buford."

At this point Mrs. Buford could contain herself no longer. The compressed handkerchief was of no avail. She burst into a laugh, long and hearty, and her husband uproariously followed suit.

The elder was astounded. What could it mean?

Just then two servants entered, one to bring lighted candles, and the other to announce that supper was ready.

And then the good elder saw. There stood the six children—beautiful children!—their ebony faces gleaming in the candlelight like so many aces of spades!—little, wooley-headed babies, every one! Mr. and Mrs. Buford had never had children of their own, and they had petted these juvenile darkeys until the jetty little rascals had become as irrepressible on the premises as so many favorite cats and dogs.

Mrs. Buford laughed again when she saw the elder vigorously wiping his lips; but over the well filled supper table the tide of feeling was soon turned to forgetfulness of the ludicrous *faux pas*.

A Bad Fire.

"Jones, have you heard of the fire that burned up that man's house and lot?"

"No, Smith, where was it?"

"Here in the city."

"What a misfortune. Was it a good house?"

"Yes, a nice house and lot—a good home for any family."

"What a pity! How did the fire take?"

"The man played with fire, and thoughtlessly set it himself."

"How silly! Did you say the lot was burned, too?"

"Yes, lot and all. All gone, slick and clean."

"That's singular. It must have been a terribly hot fire—and then I don't see how it could burn the lot."

"No, it was not a large fire, nor a very hot fire. Indeed it was so small that it attracted but little attention."

"But how could such a little fire burn up a house and lot? You haven't told me."

"It burned a long time—more than twenty years—and though it seemed to consume very slowly, yet it wore away about one hundred and fifty dollars worth every year, until it was all gone."

"I can't understand you yet. Tell me all about it."

"Well, it was kindled in the end of a cigar. The cigar cost him, he himself told me, twelve and a half dollars a month, or one hundred and fifty dollars a year; and that, in twenty-one years would amount to $3,150, besides all the interest. Now the whole sum wouldn't be far from ten thousand dollars. That would buy a fine house and lot. It would pay for a large farm in the country."

"Whew! I guess you mean me, for I have smoked more than twenty years; but I didn't know that it cost as much as that. And I haven't any house of my own; have always rented—thought I was too poor to own a house—and all because I have been burning it up! What a fool I have been!"

The boys had better never set a fire which costs so much, and which, tho' it might be so easily put out, is yet so likely, if once kindled, to keep burning all their lives.

Married or Single.

BY A MATRON.

It is very hard to tell whether married people are happier than single ones, or whether single ones are most blest. With the gout in his big toe, and no one to find fault with, bachelor is apt to envy Benedict; while, during the progress of a curtain lecture, Benedict depreciates the joys of wedded life. It is nice to come home with a latch-key when one pleases, and to travel the wide world over, if one chooses, with a false collar and a comb by way of baggage; but then it is also nice to have an adorning creature always keeping watch over one's incomings and outgoings (we are speaking of men, of course) and believing one to be—what he knows he is not—a man of mighty intellect and Herculean strength—in short, the authority of the world.

It is comfortable (here we speak of the softer sex) to be able to keep one's hair in crimping-pins all day, but yet it is delightful to have some one who cares how one's hair looks.

It is not agreeable to be up all night with a baby suffering from a combination of colic and crossness; but it is enraging to bear the airs of people with lovely infants in skirts two yards long, when you haven't one yourself.

Single people certainly have more peace and quietness, but now and then they find themselves rather too severely let alone.

Married people rejoice in the joys of companionship, but as there may be too much of a good thing they, perhaps, sometimes envy St. Simon Stylites, who lived on the top of a pillar, and "had his meals sent up to him" in a basket.

On the whole, I should say, if pushed closely for a serious answer, that those who have been married would have been much happier if they had remained single, and that those who live and die in a state of single blessedness would have been more blessed had they married.

Beautiful Figure.

Two painters were employed to fresco the walls of a magnificent cathedral; both stood on a rude scaffolding constructed for the purpose, some eighty feet from the floor. One of them was so intent upon his work that he became absorbed, and in admiration stood off from the picture, gazing at it with delight Forgetting where he was, he moved backward slowly, surveying critically the work of his pencil, until he had neared the end of the plank upon which he stood. At this critical moment his companion turned suddenly, and, almost frozen with horror, beheld his imminent peril; another instant and the enthusiast would be precipitated upon the pavement beneath; if he spoke to him it was certain death—if he held his peace death was equally sure. Suddenly he regained his presence of mind, and seizing a wet brush, flung it against the wall, spattering the beautiful picture with unsightly blotches of coloring. The painter flew forward, and turned upon his friend with fierce imprecations; but, startled at his ghastly face, he listened to the recital of danger, looked suddenly over the dread space below, and with tears of gratitude blessed the hand that saved him. So we sometimes get absorbed in looking upon the pictures of this world, and, in contemplating them, step backward, unconscious of our peril, when the Almighty dashes out the beautiful images, and we spring forward to lament their destruction—into the outstretched arms of mercy, and are saved.

Doing Good.

Every human being has a mission to perform. Every man has a part to act in the world's great drama—one of the most unspeakable importance. But how few are there who come fully up to its standard, and endeavor by divine assistance to fulfil it. Man was created for a noble purpose, endowed with an immortal mind, and is capable of performing a good work. Consider how great may be the influence of a single individual, either for good or evil. If we have been influential in reforming one, a being made in the image of God, but sadly misled by the contaminating influence of vice, we have performed a good work.

There are various ways in which good may be accomplished, but when a good resolution is formed, the work is too often begun with a lack of confidence and perseverance, and impatient to accomplish the undertaking, we despair at the first difficulty. This should not be, but with more faith, the more distant the day of reward, the harder we should labor and not let our arms become palsied because we do not meet with immediate and large results of our labors; but in time or eternity we shall receive the reward.

Much good may be done with the pen, and how much good has been done in this way, by which the influence of many still live while they have long since gone to their final resting-place. But we would not have you vainly ambitious to render your name immortal, thinking to make a speck in the world by figuring in the papers, or assume the importance of a fly that imagined itself turning the wheel upon which it was only turning round. But whatever you do let it be done to the glory of God, and remember that "He that converteth the sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death and hide a multitude of sins"

HARD WORK.—Men who use their muscles imagine that men who depend upon their brains are strangers to hard work. Never was there a greater mistake. Every successful merchant does more real hard work in the first ten years of his business career than a farmer or blacksmith ever dreamed of. Make up your mind to work early and late, if necessary, so that you may thoroughly master the details of the business upon which you purpose to enter. The habit of persistent rapid work once formed, you have gained a momentum that will carry you very satisfactorilly through a pinch in business where a less persistent worker would find it vastly easier to lie down and fail.

The Best in the House.

Barney O'G. was an amusing little Irishman who kept a choice restaurant in a business neighborhood, and his principal patrons were therefore business men. They not only patronized liberally during the week, but as his place lay on the general thoroughfare to the post-office, it was surmised that they stopped in to see him on Sunday also. At any rate, as much clinking of glasses and popping of corks was heard in Barney's place on the Sabbath as on secular days. There was a church just round the corner—a rigid Presbyterian congregation—and several of its members complained to the authorities of Barney's doings, and the police were ordered to suppress them. Strange to say, the officers could never "get their dots on him," as the expression goes, and finally reported that the accusation was unjust and that he never sold liquor on Sunday. The church-folk, however, knew better, and one of them who had considerable faith in his own shrewdness, declared himself able to bring undoubted proof. On the next Sunday he disguised himself in a somewhat rough dress, and, accompanied by a friend to act as witness, presented himself at Barney's back door. He smiled and winked comfortably at the barkeeper and was admitted. Taking a bottle from his pocket, he leaned over the counter and said in confidential tones, "I wish you would let me have a pint of the best liquor you have in the house, I forgot to get my usual supply last night." Barney shook his head and said: "It is Sunday, you know, and against the law." The other insisted that did not matter; that he was all right, and that the transaction need not be known outside. He pleaded for some time, and at length Barney consented to fill the bottle with the best liquor he had in the house. "But," he added, "it is worth two dollars a pint." This was rather steep; but the money was paid, and Barney went down to the cellar, and presently returned with the bottle filled and corked. The two spies quickly left the saloon, and next day Barney was arrested for selling whiskey on Sunday. When brought up for trial, he stoutly denied the accusation. He was confronted by the informant with the bottle in his hand. "What do you say to this? Do you deny selling me this whiskey yesterday?" Barney smiled quietly. "Indade and I do. You didn't ask for whiskey, and I didn't sell you any. You wanted the best liquor I had in the house, and sure I gave it to you. Did you thry?" The amazed detective, somewhat confused drew the cork, smelled and tasted. He had bought a bottle of pure water. "I'm sure," said Barney, "you'll acknowledge its the best liquor any man can drink, and one that'll do no harm on Sunday or any other day." The church member saw he had been cleverly taken in, and demanded his two dollars; but Barney declined to refund, and was sustained by the magistrate, who knew how to appreciate a joke; and the consequence was after that attempt to interfere with his business, Barney was let alone.

BEAUTY.—Pretty women are spoken of as if they, of all others, were the elect; as if woman's sole claim to admiration rested on her having fine eyes or luxuriant hair. "Is she pretty?" is the first question asked concerning a new acquaintance, as though that embraced the whole subject. If a man likes a woman he generally considers her "pretty," for the term is merely conventional. A pretty woman, in the private lexicon of masculinity, signifies a woman interesting from whatever cause. Who has not known women to be called pretty that could hardly boast of a single handsome feature. Who has not been acquainted with those enjoying a wide reputation for prettiness that had almost any other than a physical charm? She who has a distinctly graceful manner, or an elegant air, or fine tact, or a talent for conversation, or quick sympathies, or cordial ways, or the art of listening well, albeit plain in face and of ordinary figure, is frequently styled pretty, and the adjective is repeated until it is fastened upon and constantly associated with her. Merely pretty women do not rule society—never did and never will. When beauty is allied to pleasant manners, or accomplishments, tact, quick wit, then indeed it is all-powerful; otherwise a really plain woman who has conspicuous graces of mind and manner will prove more than a match for her beatiful, insipid sisters.

PAYING FOR HIS WHISTLE.—Not many years ago, when a lofty building was on the point of completion, the mason who was finishing the highest portion was in the habit of whistling to the laborer who attended him whenever he wanted a fresh supply of lime, and, as the scaffold on which he wrought was rather small, this occurred very often during a day's work. A joiner who was fitting in a window immediately underneath, noticing Pat answer dutifully to every whistle from the mason, thought of playing a trick on him by imitating the whistle, and thus brought him up with a hodful of lime when there was no room for it. The mason told Pat that he had not whistled, so he had no other alternative than to trudge back with his load. This having occurred for the third time during one day, Pat thought he would watch to hear where the whistle come from. He had not waited long with the hod on his shoulder when he heard the identical whistle directly underneath where he stood, and leaning over, he saw the head of the joiner pretruding out of the window immediately below. Pat, without more ado, emptied the hod right over the whistler's head. The joiner yelled and spluttered while attempting to clear himself from the adhesive mass, and, in the midst of his confusion, heard Paddy above shouting at the top of his voice: "Whistle when you want more mortar!"

IGNORANCE AND VIOLENCE.—There never was any party, faction, sect, or cabal whatsoever, in which the most ignorant were not the most violent; for a bee is not a busier animal than a blockhead.—*Pope.*

Varieties.

Genius is only great patience.—*Buffon.*

A grain of prudence is worth a pound of craft.

No science is speedily learned by the noblest genius without tuition.

Malignity generally drinks the greatest part of its own poison.—*Seneca.*

All philosophy lies in two words, "sustain" and "abstain."—*Spictetus.*

We have more indolence in the mind than in the body.—*Rouchefoucald.*

The street cars in Minneapolis are heated with large base-burner stoves.

An old castle in Japan has recently been turned into a shoe factory.

Moody is going to have a lady to sing solo for him at his revivals.

Senator Chaffee is next to Sharon and Jones, the richest man in the Senate.

Great Britain paid in 1875, for intoxicating drinks, $714,388,345.

A new line of British steamers will shortly begin to run between New York and Brazil.

Love of truth shows itself in discovering and appreciating what is good wherever it may exist.

The honor of a maid is her name, and no legacy is so rich as honesty.—*Shakespeare.*

Be calm in arguing, for fierceness makes error a guilt, and truth discourtesy.—*Herbert.*

Do not forget that while you fold your hands, Time folds not up his wings.—*Fawcett.*

A good word is an easy obligation, but not to speak ill requires only our silence, which costs nothing.

An Iowa physician testified in Court the other day that no man who used tobacco could tell the truth.

The genius of liberty and poetry brought into action the brightest powers of the human mind.—*Malte Brun.*

He that calls a man ungrateful sums up all the evil that a man can be guilty of.—*Swift.*

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in a storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

PROCRASTINATION.—It is worth our good intentions as with our wishes—to-morrow is but too often the hash of to-day.

The good are said to die young, but according to insurance statistics a New England clergyman lives to be sixty-five years old.

Kindness is the music of good will to men, and on the harp the smallest fingers may play heavens sweetest tunes on earth.

Henry of France and Navarre wore a rich daggar at his belt during the ceremony of his marriage to his Marguerite and this dagger has just been sold in Paris for about $2500.

California fruit culturists have added the Japanese persimmon to their list of fruits. This variety is said to be very superior, and its cultivation has been very successful.

The premium receipts of the Hartford (Conn.) fire insurance companies doing business in California for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1876, were $325,785, and the losses $72,276.

Who is wise? He that is teachable. Who is mighty? He that conquers himself. Who is rich? He that is contented. Who is honored? He that honoreth others.

Charity is never lost: it may meet with ingratitude, or be of no service to those on whom it was bestowed, yet it ever does a work of beauty and grace upon the heart of the giver.

Generosity during life is a very different thing from generosity in the hour of death. One proceeds from genuine liberality and benevolence, the other from pride or fear.

SELF.—Say nothing respecting yourself either good, bad, or indifferent—nothing good, for that is vanity; nothing bad, for that is affectation; nothing indifferent for that is silly.

VALUE OF TIME.—As nothing truly valuable can be attained without industry, so there can be no persevering industry without a deep sense of the value of time.

DISPUTES.—It is an excellent rule to observe in all disputes, that men should give soft words and hard arguments; that they should not so much strive to vex as to convince an opponent.

Charity is that rational and constant affection which makes us sacrifice ourselves to the human race as if we were united with it so as to form one individual, partaking equally in its property and adversity.—*Confucius.*

If we will take the good we find, asking no questions, we will have heaping measures. The gifts are not got by analysis. Everything good is on the highway. The middle region of our being is the temperate zone.—*Emerson.*

No man or woman was ever cured of love by discovering the falsity of his or her lover. The living together for three long, rainy days in the country has done more to dispel love than all the perfidies in love that can be committed.—*Helps.*

SOLITUDE AND SOCIETY.—It is easy, in the world, to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after your own; but the great man is he who, in the midst of the crowd, keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—*Emerson.*

HONESTY.—There is no man, but for his own interest, hath an obligation to be honest. There may be sometimes temptations to be otherwise; but, all things considered, he shall find it the greatest ease, the highest profit, the best pleasure, the most safety, and the noblest fame, to be honest.

IDLENESS.—It is a mistake to imagine that only the violent passions, such as ambition and love, can triumph over the rest. Idleness, languid as she is, often masters them all; she, indeed, influences all our designs and actions, and insensibly consumes and destroys both passions and virtues.

The Middletown Transcript.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, EDITOR.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1877.

U. S. SENATORS.—Having received the nomination of the Republican members of the Legislature, Don Cameron was duly chosen by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania to represent that State in the United States Senate during the unexpired term of his father—the illustrious Simon—which will end on the fourth of March, 1879.

At about the same time, Stanley Matthews, of Louisiana visiting committee notoriety, was elected to the Senate to complete the unexpired term of John Sherman, who resigned to take a place in the cabinet.

HAYES' SOUTHERN POLICY.—The patience of the country is becoming rapidly exhausted at the dilatoriness of the administration in regard to South Carolina and Louisiana. The usurpations of Chamberlain and Packard, and their carpet-bag associates, have already received the sanction of the government far too long, and if ex-Governor Hayes wishes the people to believe in the sincerity of his many and great promises to do justice to all sections and to reform the abuses the country suffered at the hands of his predecessor, the sooner he does something to settle the disputes in those States the better. The truth is Mr. Hayes finds himself in a bad predicament. If he recognizes the governments of Hampton and Nicholls he will virtually acknowledge himself a usurper, and as holding an office to which he was not elected: for it was on the electoral votes of Louisiana, as given by the Returning Board of that State that his election turned, and the same Board that chose the electors who voted for him, also declared Packard elected Governor of Louisiana. In manipulating the election returns to elect Hayes they threw out Democratic *tickets* enough to defeat the party and elect the Republican ticket—State as well as national. Therefore, if Hayes was elected, Packard was too, and *vice versa*, if Packard was not, neither was Hayes. If, on the other hand, Mr. Hayes refuses to recognize the Democratic governments of those States, but sustains the Republican, away goes all his nicely laid plans for "conciliating the South" and building himself up a party in the Southern States. Then what will become of his chances for a re-election in 1880? Verily, "the wicked stand in slippery place."

GENERAL NEWS.

Turkey has been buying arms and ammunition of us, and is so well pleased with her American purchases that she is now coming to us for blankets and clothing. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says that forty tons of bison hair have just been sold to agents of the Turkish government in New York for manufacture into blankets for the Turkish army. The Turks are also negotiating for goods in the leather line; and if warlike prospects quicken the demand we may expect to furnish them with everything that can be made by the tanner and shoemaker. Turkish agents are also seeking to place an order to build fifty locomotives.

Hayes, in this southern matter, is betraying the weakness which even some of his best friends barely concealed during his candidacy. He lacks the boldness and decision which the times demand, now above any other time in our history. He seems to be busy in buying up Southern influence by bribing some of their weaker leaders; by dazzling others with second-place appointments.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Postmaster-General Key is a strenuous advocate of a non-partisan civil service. He will appoint a democrat to a vacant postoffice whenever he cannot find a republican good enough to put in it. We have said many bitter things of the Republican party, but we think there are more honest men in it than there are vacant postoffices.—*N. York Herald.*

A movement is on foot in Philadelphia to establish a call board similar to those in existence in other large cities, for facilitating the selling of grain and establishing values for future deliveries.

President Hayes, in carrying out his southern policy, appears to be governed by the old maxim, "Never put off till to-morrow what you can do the day after."

There are some terrible stories told of woman's jealousy and deadly hate in the old fashioned novels with yellow covers and the new fashioned novels at ten cents apiece, but the romance in real life given in our New York dispatches to-day can scarcely be surpassed, even for such fictions, for tragic interest. Two young women, neither perhaps of the best character, visit a vessel in the harbor, one grows jealous of the other, a fight ensues and the stronger throws the weaker overboard. A sailor leaps into the water, swims to the drowing woman, drags her by the vessel, there encounters her maddened rival, and after a desperate struggle lifts his fair burden, faint and nearly dead, upon the deck. The doctor and police will finish the story.—*Baltimore Sun, 17th.*

The Republican papers suggest that now that Mr. Hayes is President it would only be generous and decent for Democratic journals to "let up" on him. Why should we? The fraud which seated him in a stolen chair has not been improved in its character because of its success, and is as abhorrent to all honest men as it ever was. When Mr. Hayes retires or is retired from the Presidency it will be time to "let up" on him and consign him in mercy to his own place. Till the 4th of March, 1881, he must expect to be reminded that he is only a President *de facto* and the representative of a minority of the people, pitchforked into power by a knot of desperate thieves and tricksters *N. Y. World.*

Washington Letter.

The Hayes Party—A House Built upon the Sand—The Rains Descending—An Absurd Proposition as to the Speakership—Social Matters—Personal, etc., etc.

The Hayes influence with this administration is not asserting itself prominently just now The vigor and success of the executive does not come up to the sounding promise of the manifesto. The King is not exactly marching down the hill as yet, but he quivers, as the Maine Justice of the Peace said, on the apex. He is waiting for endorsements from Republicans, from Democrats, from any influential body of citizens. He realizes that a half removal of troops from South Carolina and Louisiana will not satisfy the South or the Democratic party, and that it will yet be considered an offence by a strong faction among the Republicans. It ought to be plain to him by this time that he can never get the hearty support of either party. He has mortally offended those who might have held the Republicans up to the mark for a while, and the manner of his elevation to office was such that Democrats can never cordially endorse his administration.

Meantime the condition of affairs in Louisiana presses for adjustment. The despatches of last night show that Packard is raising troops for service in New Orleans. Nicholls has a well organized and well armed police force, and the whole white population behind him. Yesterday the acting President assured the Republicans that he must not be hurried in dealing with the Southern question; later in the day he told Southern Democrats that the subject would come before the Cabinet to-day, and that thereafter it would be promptly disposed of.

Senator Morton was with him for a long time yesterday, and earnestly appealed to him not to "go back" on the Republican "governments in South Carolina and Louisiana."

It is evident that Mr. Hayes has not met the sup[illegible]ted, and that neither Conservatives nor Radicals put full faith in him. When opposition to members of his cabinet was shown by Republican leaders he expressed surprise, and in the light of later events it seems likely that he *was* surprised, though his surprise surprises everybody else. Coming here practically an unknown man, with a defective title to the Presidency, and selecting a Cabinet which by no possibility could be harmonious, he seems to have expected difficulties and discords to vanish, ambition to be satisfied with being ignored and party enmity to cease. He will probably learn very soon, if his present hesitation and equivocation do not show that he is learning it already, how vain such expectations were.

Your readers will have seen a proposal to elect Foster—Hayes' man—Speaker of the House of Representatives. This, it is supposed may be done by the aid of twenty Democratic votes, but that twenty will probably, before they throw off party allegiance, ask assurance that at least as many Republicans shall go with them.

A dispatch received, as I close this letter, says that Packard has sworn in two regiments and that a conflict is imminent.

Those army officers who have been examining the foundation of the Washington Monument pronounce it strong enough to support the structure. Congress having voted money for the purpose the work will now go on to completion.

Senator Morton thinks it will not be necessary for the Oregon Committee to visit that State to investigate Senator Grover's election. The charges of bribery are believed to be entirely unfounded, and it is thought they would never have been heard of but for the Cronin matter.

Ex-President Grant starts for the West this week. RENO.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S GREAT DRY GOODS OPENING—13th St. and NEW CITY HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

What the New York Tribune Says.

A QUAKER CITY SENSATION.

Philadelphia, Mar. 12, 1877.—For the past ten days the expectations of the shopping community here have been considerably exercised over the promise of an event that was to mark a new era in mercantile circles in this city. These expectations were sharpened and kept burning from day to day by the appearance in our city newspapers of double column advertisements, under the facsimile sign-manual of John Wanamaker, announcing that upon the 12th inst. his "Grand Depot," the largest clothing establishment in the world, would be converted into a mammoth dry goods emporium, *a la* Stewart of your city. For some time past it has been obvious to even casual observers that Mr. Wanamaker, having reached the acme of his ambition in the clothing business, would not rest satisfied therewith, but, yearning for new and more extended fields in which to exercise his administrative business tact, would surely drift into the general dry goods trade. To-day the general expectation has been abundantly realized by the inauguration of opening day, and it can be said to be quite satisfactory both to visitors and visited. The immense size of the building, occupying the whole square known as Centre-square and covering an unbroken ground area of 250x373 feet, has enabled the proprietor and his able corps of assistants to design and arrange a dry goods store that is really marvelously well adapted for the purpose.—The general idea seems to be taken from the spider's web. In the center of the building a circle of shelving and counters ninety feet in circumference is taken as the pivotal point from which range at proper intervals circle after circle of similar shelving and counters, dissected at proper distances by aisles leading from the center to the outer circle. This it will be observed, is the very best plan that could be devised, inasmuch as it gives a most ready access from one point to another, a matter of no slight importance in a building of such magnitude, and affords as well a very complete opportunity of dividing the establishment into appropriate departments. These departments are classified into sections under alphabetical heading, which sections are again divided into sub-sections. Some general idea of the magnitude of the concern may be had from the following data: There are 33 blocks of counters, numbering in all 129. In front of these there are, for the convenience of shoppers, 1,400 stools; length of main aisles, 196 feet; aggregate length of aisles, 1½ miles; area of floor, over 90,000 square feet. In addition there are elegantly fitted rooms for children's goods, ladies' finished suits, and other special departments, besides parlors, retiring rooms, &c., for the comfort of customers. In the space enclosed by the central counter is an elegantly carpeted and finished dark room, lighted only by gas, used for showing silk goods for evening dress, but this is the only place in which gas is needed, inasmuch as the entire edifice is flooded with daylight from the numerous skylights which cover the roof. The entire building in every department is filled with a new and attractive stock of goods. The store No. 1313 Chestnut street has been purchased and entirely demolished in order to make of it a beautiful arcade leading from Chestnut street into the great store. This arcade is highly ornamented in front and magnificently lighted with stained glass and elaborate chandeliers, tiled with marble, and otherwise rendered attractive.

Opening day was a great success.

JOHN D. LEE'S CONFESSION.—A telegram from Beaver, Utah, dated 7th inst., to the San Francisco papers, says: "In the District Court for the Southern District of Utah the remititur from the Supreme Court of the Territory was presented commanding the District Court to fix a new date for the execution of John D Lee. Accordingly the court fixed Friday, March 23, as the date for such execution. In accordance with the choice heretofore made and still adhered to Lee will be shot as the mode of execution. The sheriff will in this, as in cases of hanging, be the executioner. It is not yet definitely determined as the details of the execution Lee has made a full confession of his connection with the crime for which he is to die, and with it has confessed to many other crimes of which he has cognizance. The United States District Attorney has all these documents, but declines to surrender any part of them on account of the ends of public justice to be subserved by them. Lee bears his coming fate with fortitude, and is unswerving in his purpose to tell the whole truth."

He will leave sixty-four children to bear the stigma of a murderer's name. He had eighteen wives, but when Brigham Young cut him off from the Mormon Church eight of them were divorced from him within twenty-four hours, and now only three are faithful to him. The Mormon leaders have utterly deserted him; Mormons testified against him, and a Mormon jury brought in a verdict of guilty; but he still pins his faith to the Mormon doctrines and expects have his share of bliss in the Mormon hereafter. He hates Brigham Young. He is writing an account of his life, his conversion to the Mormon faith, his part in the Mountain Meadow massacre twenty years ago, and his relations with the Mormon leaders.

Hayes' Postmaster General, who was a Democrat until he became a member of the Fraudulent Cabinet, now tells Senator Merrimon, of North Carolina that his Department will be run as a part of the Republican machine He says that in making appointments in the Southern States preference must be given to Republicans, other things being equal. Of course it will; and the Postmaster General for the Southern States merely gives notice that seekers after Southern post-offices will increase their chances of success by openly joining the Republican band. The Fraudulent Administration ought at least to be able to buy one vote with every post-office at its disposal if it man ages discreetly.

At the White House, the other day, Grant said a good thing. He had been stopped upon the street by office-seekers, and asked to indorse their papers "Mr. Hayes," said he, coming into the room, "these fellows are all after me to sign their papers; they seem to think I have more influence with this administration than I had with the last one."

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY ISAAC JONES, JR.

Wheat,	$1 48
Corn, yellow	48@49 cts
Corn, white	48@49 cts
Oats	32 cts
Timothy Seed	3 50
Clover "	12½@13 c ₱ lb

MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. M. REYNOLDS.

Eggs	14 cts. ₱ doz
Butter	30@35cts. ₱ lb
Lard	11@12 " "
Chickens, dressed	12@14₱ lb
Turkeys	12@15 " "
Ducks	10@12 " "

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Prime red wheat	$1 57@1 65 ₱ bus
Corn,	54@54½ ₱ bus
Oats (Pennsylvania)	42@44 cts
Clover seed	15½@16 ₱ lb
Timothy	1 85

BALTIMORE MARKETS

Wheat, good to amber	1 57@$1 66
Corn, white,	50@51½
Corn, yellow,	51@51½
Oats, Southern	40@43 cts
Rye	72@75

New Advertisements.

SELECT
Musical & Literary Entertainment.

G. W. REYBOLD
AND
Wm. H. McCOLLIN,

Late Graduates and Instructors in the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind, will give one of their

Parlor Entertainments
AT THE HALL,
Odessa, Delaware,
Wednesday Evening, March 28th.

The performance will commence at 8 o'clock. Single admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents. Reserved Seats, 35 cents.

FOR SALE.

Fifty Thousand Blandywine Raspberry Plants, on reasonable terms, on the farm, near Odessa, where Samuel Fenimore lives. Inquire on the farm, or address

J. B FENIMORE,
mar 24-tapl Middletown, Del.

NOTICE!

All persons having claims against the Road Commissioners of St. Georges Hundred in orders for labor or anything else, are hereby notified to present the same, or a statement of the number and amount of the order, to the undersigned Commissioners, on or before APRIL 9th, next. Claims not presented by that time will not be recognized.

THOS. J. CRAVEN,
CHAS. A. CLEAVER,
East District.
M. E. WALKER,
West District.

Delaware Gazette copy two times and send bill to this office.

JOB PRINTING
Of Every Description
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Public Sales.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF A
VALUABLE FARM,
IN KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, in Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, Md., at two o'clock on

Tuesday Afternoon, April 10th, 1877,

ALL THAT
TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND,
KNOWN AS "HOWELL'S POINT,"

situated in Kent county, Md., upon the Chesapeake Bay, and containing

314 ACRES,
2 RODS and 29 PERCHES,

more or less, it being the same real estate which was conveyed to Thomas Vandyke by Robert Polk and others.

Upon this property is a FRAME HOUSE, containing seven rooms, exclusive of the kitchen; a Frame Barn, Stable, Granary and Carriage House, all under one roof; and two small Frame Houses, suitable for farm hands.

A small portion of the Tract is in WOOD, consisting principally of a thrifty growth of young Chestnut. Upon the Farm are a small APPLE ORCHARD AND TWO PEACH ORCHARDS in full bearing, and containing together about seventy-five acres. The residue is arable land, and is divided into fields of convenient size. The soil is of a good natural quality, and has been improved by the use of lime and other fertilizers. The hedges and fences are in excellent condition.

This Farm is located in a healthy and thriving neighborhood, and adjoins the property on which Bernard's Wharf is situated. Steamers plying between Philadelphia and Baltimore stop regularly at this wharf, to receive and deliver passengers and freight, thus affording a rare opportunity to get peaches (which are grown very successfully on the Farm) into the Baltimore market within four or five hours after they are plucked.

THE TERMS OF SALE, prescribed by the decree, are: $6,000 to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the residue to be paid in two equal instalments, payable respectively in one and two years thereafter; the credit payments to draw interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bond or notes of the purchaser, with a surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee. These terms may probably be somewhat modified, by consultation with the Trustee before the day of sale. Cost of conveyance to be paid by the purchaser.

N. B.—The purchaser will be entitled to one-half the growing crop of wheat, after deducting one-half the cost of the phosphate applied thereto, and to one-half of all other crops maturing after the sale; and to full possession on January 1st, 1878.

☞ John P. Vandyke, Esq., upon the premises, will show the Farm to persons desiring to examine it.

CLINTON McCULLOUGH,
Mar 17, 1877—ts Trustee, Elkton, Md.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at the residence of the Subscriber, on the road leading from Middletown to Mount Pleasant, on

Thursday, March 29th, 1877,

the following property, to-wit:

8 Head of Horses and Mules.

No. 1—Bay Horse 7 years old, 15½ hands high, extra work and family horse.

No. 2—Gray Mare 9 years old, 15½ hands high, excellent road and family horse, can trot in better than four minutes, perfectly safe.

No. 3—Bay Horse 11 years old, 15½ hands high, very fine worker.

No. 4—Sorrel Mare, 10 years old, 15½ hands high, good worker.

No. 5.—Dark Bay, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, as fine a road horse as there is in the State.

Three Mules—good workers; Four very fine Milch Cows, One Yearling Heifer.

Farming Implements:—Three Farm Wagons, all in good order; 1 Grain Fan, 1 Corn Sheller, nearly new; 1 Steel-tooth Rake, nearly new; 1 Hay Press, Plows, Harrows; Cultivators, 2 sets good Breech Harness, for wagon; 1 Rockaway Carriage, 1 Hay Cutter.

Terms of Sale:—All sums of $20 and under, Cash; over that amount a credit of Nine Months will be given, purchaser giving a bankable note, with approved endorser, interest added.

Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

S. M. ENOS, Auct'r. SAM'L BRADY.
J. B. NAUDAIN, Clerk. mar 17-ts

PUBLIC SALE!

The Subscriber, intending to quit the Hotel business, will sell at the National Hotel, in Middletown, on

Saturday, March 24th, 1877,

the following property:

FURNITURE;

A lot of Beds, Bedding, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Carpets, and other Chamber Furniture.

1 Billiard Table,

THREE HORSES, including the Bay Mare, "Lady Thornton,"

Two Cows, coming in profit soon; 1 Extension-top Park Phæton, nearly new; 2 Work Wagons, 1 Jenny Lind Carriage, 1 Hack, 1 Handsome Portland Sleigh, a lot of Blankets, Robes, Carriage Harness, etc., etc.

TERMS:—All sums of $20 and under, Cash; over that amount a credit of Six Months, will be given on note with approved endorser, discount added. R. T. CLAYTON.

S. M. ENOS, Auctioneer.

Prince Hambleton.

This Thoroughbred Hambletonian Stallion will make this Season in Kent and New Castle counties, as follows:

At Dover, (Lewis' stables,) from 5th to 8th of March; at Smyrna, (Delaware House Stables) from 8th to 12th of March; at Middletown, (Maxwell's Stables,) from 12th to 16th of March; at Home, (on the farm of Rev. J. S. Willis, near Magnolia, from 16th to 20th of March, and likewise at the same places four days in about every two weeks the remainder of the Season.

Terms, $10, $20, and $30. Single Service, cash; Services by Season to be paid for at the end thereof; Insurance when the mare is ascertained to be with foal. Persons parting with a mare before she is ascertained to be with foal will be held for insurance. Persons breeding more than one mare can make special terms. 50 cents to the groom in each case.

PRINCE HAMBLETON is 8 years old, was bred by Mr. Meeker of Westport, Conn. His sire is the famous Winslow horse, otherwise Young Hambletonian, (Wallace's Trotting Register) his dam by Serman Morgan. Young Hambletonian, who was sold for $16,000, was sired by Rysdyke's Hambletonian, the greatest trotting sire known; his dam a thoroughbred mare by a son of Henry. Thus it will be seen that PRINCE HAMBLETON combines in a choice style the running with the trotting elements. He is a beautiful brown, full 15.3 hands in height, weighs 1100 pounds, and for beauty, style, and docility, is unsurpassed by any horse in the country. Though never specially trained for the track, yet he made, last fall, over New Haven Course, a record of 2.51.

The number of sires per horses trotting in 2.30 during the year 1875 was 162. Not 10 per cent. of these sired more than one performer. Of all who sired more than one, two-sevenths are Hambletonians; of all who sired more than three, all are Hambletonians—Hambletonian and his son Volunteer having sired five each.

WM. H. HICKEY, AGENT.
feb29-3m

LIBERTY,

BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN, dam by Seely's American Star, will make the season of 1877 at Middletown and vicinity.

TERMS—$30 to insure, $5 of which is certain money and to be paid in advance. The colts of this horse are now old enough to recommend themselves, and we invite their inspection.

Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, March 8th, '77, says of a horse, for sale in New York: "Volcano, chestnut stallion, sired by Liberty, dam a thorough-bred, has a perfect gait like the "Old Horse." Liberty by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by American Star. For further information address

HAMBLETONIAN STOCK ASS'N,
mar 17-tf Middletown, Del

Hardware, Stoves, Tin, &c.

LINDLEY & KEMP,

—DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE,

AND

Agricultural Implements,

AT THE

MIDDLETOWN STOVE HOUSE,

Middletown, Delaware.

Hardware Department.

Iron and Steel, Horse and Mule Shoes, Horse Nails, Blacksmith Supplies, Chain Traces, Hames, Trowels, Nails, Spikes, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Files, Chisels, Levels, Planes, Bevels, Wrenches, Picks, Mattocks, Hubs, Rims, Spokes, Shafts, Long and Short Arms, Clips, Springs, Enameled Cloth, Gum Canvass, &c.

A complete stock of TOOLS and Supplies for Carpenters, Builders, Masons, Sadlers, Shoemakers and others, with many House-furnishing articles. We invite the public to call and examine our prices.

Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Glass and Putty,

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Cucumber Wood Pumps.

Agricultural Department.

FARMER'S FRIEND, Heckendorn, Wiley, Concave and Moore PLOWS; Plow Castings, Grindstones, Pumps, Scales, Corn Shellers, Churns, Shovels, Forks, Spades, Hoes and Rakes,

Stoves and Tin Ware.

HAVING SUCCEEDED TO THE BUSINESS of J. B. ROBERTS, Esq, at his old stand

ON MAIN STREET,

we respectfully solicit a continuance of his patronage. We will have constantly on hand

STOVES AND HEATERS

of all descriptions. Also

Slate Mantels,

and a large assortment of

TIN WARE

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING Articles.

Roofing & Spouting

Promptly and neatly done.

REPAIRS

for all kinds of

STOVES

Tin Ware of every description made to order and repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

LINDLEY & KEMP.
March 17, 1877. tf

Miscellaneous Adv's.

Now is Your Time to Buy Low for Cash at Naudain's

POPULAR CORNER.

A General reduction of from ten to twenty-five per cent., on all staple and fancy Dry Goods, to reduce stock preparatory to Stock taking in February.

BLEACHED MUSLINS:

Four-quarter Wamsuta, 13c.; do. Doval, 12½c.; do. Fruit of the Loom, 11c.; do. Hill, 10c.; do. Forest Dale, 10c. Seven-eighths Pocassett F., 6½c.; do. Slaterville, 7c.

HEAVY BROWN MUSLINS:

Pocassett, 40 inch, 10c.; Adriatic, four-quarter, 9c.; Massachusetts, four-quarter, 9c.; Harrisburg, seven-eighths, 7½c.; Augusta, do. 7 cents.

FINE BROWN MUSLINS:

Boston Fine Brown, 40 inches, 12½c.; Lawrence X X, four-quarter, 10½c.; Continental C, do., 10c.; Saranac R, do., 10 cents.

BLACK ALPACAS,
AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

75 ct. Black Alpaca reduced to 60 cents; 62½ ct. do., to 50 cents; 50 ct. do., to 40 cts.; 45 ct. do., to 35 cents; 37½ ct. do., to 30 cts.; 31½ ct. do., to 25 cts.

Cashmeres, Poplins, Serges, etc., etc., in like proportion.

All cassimeres, of which we have a good stock, are reduced 20 per cent.

We respectfully invite you to come and examine our goods and see the inducements which are held out to you to buy bargains at

Naudain's Popular Corner,

where a complete stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Crockery and Queensware, and a full line of Groceries, etc., etc., are always kept, and to be had cheap for Cash.

G. W. W. NAUDAIN,
jan 26-tf Middletown, Del.

HORSE COLLARS!

Just received direct from the factory of Langenbrunner & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, a LARGE SUPPLY OF

Horse and Mule Collars,

to which the especial attention of all in need of a good article, at a moderate price, is invited.

ALSO,

BRIDLES, BACK-BANDS, &c.,

for Spring plowing, and all other articles in our line.

Call and examine the stock, and be convinced that you can be suited both in price and quality, at the Harness Shop of

A. H. RUSSELL,
MAIN STREET,
Opposite the Pennington Machine Shops.
feb 13-tf MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to the large and well-selected

Stock of Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Dry Goods, Notions,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS, HARDWARE,

Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware,

FISH, MEATS, &c.

AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A

First Class Country Store.

All of which have been selected with care, and will be sold

At Prices in accordance with the times.

GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE

NO CHARGE FOR SHOWING GOODS.

CHAS. TATMAN, Jr.,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Jan 1, 1876—tf

ESTABLISHED 1832.

ODESSA WAGON WORKS.

Constantly on hand a large stock of well-seasoned material.

PLOWS,
AND
PLOW CASTINGS.
Wholesale & Retail.

HECKENDORN, MOORE, CONCAVE, WILEY, ETC.

Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers,

AND

Farming Implements Generally,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

Sole manufacturers for this State of the

PIONEER STUMP PULLER.

Agents for Keller's Patent, "The Best"

Grain Seed & Phosphate Drill.

ALSO,

"The Best" Grain & Hay Rake.

L. V. ASPRIL & SON,
ODESSA, DELAWARE.

N. B.—Repairing done with neatness and dispatch feb 17-tf

CUCUMBER PUMPS!

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS with the manufacturer of the Blatchley Cucumber Wood Pumps, whereby I am enabled to sell them much lower than heretofore. I now offer these pumps, which are unquestionably the best Cucumber Wood Pumps in the market, at greatly reduced, and TRULY VERY LOW PRICES.

I also keep another and cheaper Cucumber Wood Pump, which is equal to any other Cucumber Wood Pump that is made—Blatchley's excepted. These pumps I can sell as LOW AS THE LOWEST.

I have also completed an arrangement with "THE GLOBE MIXED PAINT COMPANY," to have for sale their excellent and handsome mixed Paints—all colors—for house painting, and ready mixed for immediate use.

Quality guaranteed equal to the best, and the CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET.

Send for circular, color-card, and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

G. E. HUKILL,
Opposite the Railroad Depot,
feb 17-3m Middletown, Del.

HAY! HAY!

A lot of Prime Timothy Hay for sale, by the ton. Apply to
feb- 10tf WM. R. COCHRAN.

Grain, Lumber, Feed, &c.

J. B. FOARD. WM. A. COMEGYS.

FOARD & COMEGYS,

Grain Commission Merchants,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

COAL,

Lime, Fertilizers,

Agricultural Implements.

The highest cash price paid for Grain on the Delaware Railroad and Connections. Also, on adjacent waters.

Sole agents for the

Champion Mowing & Reaping Machine.

Also, Agents for the sale of

John Kennedy's Lime,

by rail or water, at lowest rates. feb 17-tf

ISAAC JONES, Jr.,

GRAIN DEALER,

Middletown, Delaware.

AGENT FOR

Wm. Lea & Sons,

BRANDYWINE MILLS.

Highest Market Price

PAID FOR GRAIN

On Chesapeake and Delaware Waters

OR ON DELAWARE R. R.

And its Connections.

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

COAL LIME. FLOUR,
FEED, SEEDS,

FERTILIZERS,

Agricultural Implements, &c.

Best Lehigh and Schuylkill anthracite and Cumberland bituminous Coals on hand at all times.

Jan 1, 1876-tf.

RICE & CO.

Agents for the

OLD BANK.

Oysters! Oysters!

Have taken the place of Ice Cream at this popular establishment. We are now ready to accommodate both

LADIES and GENTLEMEN

WITH THE

FINEST OYSTERS

That can be obtained.

We have made arrangements with E. Conger & Co., of Franklin, Va., to have our Oysters taken from Chincoteague Bay, which are acknowledged to be the best in the market.

We are ready to supply families or parties on short notice.

CONFECTIONERY, CAKE,
—AND—
FRUIT DEPARTMENT

s full, as usual. Children's TOYS constantly on hand.

We will still furnish parties with Ice Cream and Cakes. As usual, our

Christmas Department

will be full.

COME. COME! COME!! COME!!!

Fifth Series.

The books are now open for subscriptions to the Fifth Series Stock of the Mutual Loan Association. First payment March 20, 1877. This Association has been in successful operation for four years, and has proved to be a safe and profitable investment for those having a few dollars to spare every month. Save your spare money and lay the foundation for future wealth and usefulness. The Secretary will be glad at any time to give any desired information. A. G. COX,
feb 24-tf Secretary.

Potatoes from Ireland!

We are importing Potatoes direct from Ireland, called "White Rocks," 3,000 bushels now landing. Quality far superior to our domestic varieties.

J. C. McNAUGHTON & CO.
feb 17-tf 264 S. Front Street.

For Rent.

A Seven (7) Room Dwelling on Lake St., in thorough repair. Apply to
A. G. COX,
feb 24-tf Middletown, Del.

BERKSHIRES.

I have on hand for sale a choice litter of THOROUGH-BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS, which I will sell at very reasonable prices, considering the quality of the stock. Persons desiring pigs will do well to see them before purchasing elsewhere Also about thirty bushels of PURE GERMAN MILLET SEED for sale at Two Dollars per bushel, a sample of which can be seen at the TRANSCRIPT Office.

HENRY CLAYTON,
March 17, 1877. Mount Pleasant, Del.

For Sale.

A quantity of Building Stone, suitable for Cellars and underpinning.

Apply to WM. FLINTHAM,
or to W. W. WILSON,
mar 17-1m Middletown, Del.

200 Horses and Mares
FOR SALE.

Being Surplus Stock purchased for Centennial purposes. Apply at Chestnut and Walnut Street Railroad Stables,
4130 CHESTNUT STREET,
mar 17-1m PHILADELPHIA.

$55 ₱ $77 a week to agents. $10 *Outfit Free.* P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

S. M. Reynolds,

COCHRAN SQUARE.

Closing Out Sale of Fall & Winter Goods at greatly reduced prices will commence February 1st, and continue until April 1st, or until there is any demand for that kind of property.

Dress Goods.

Sacking Cloths.
Waterproof Repellants.
Flannels. Blankets and Quilts.

Merino Underwear,

for all ages and sexes.
Felt Skirts, Long and Square Shawls,
Woolen Hosiery, Woolen Hoods,
Nubias, Scarfs, Leggins.

Heavy Buck Gloves and Gauntlets.

Ladies' Cloth and Berlin Lined Gauntlets,
Ladies' Kid and Buck Gauntlets,
Misses and Children's Cloth Gloves.

Cloths and Cassimeres

Overcoatings, Suitings, Kerseys, etc., at 25 to 90 cents per yard.
Horse Blankets, very low prices.

Mens' Heavy Overcoats & Sacks.

Men's Heavy Wool Knit Jackets.
Mens' Coats, Pants and Vests, in heavy mixed cassimeres, to be sold very low.

Heavy Unbleached Muslins.

Portsmouth 3-4, Adriatic 7-8, Blue Jacket 4-4, Fremont C C 4-4, Augusta 4-4, Appleton A, Quequechan 1 1-8 yard wide, Lawrence XXX 1 1-8 yard wide, Conestoga 2 1-2 yards wide.

Bleached Shirtings.

New York Mills,
Utica, fine and extra heavy,
Wamsutta, Davol, Williamsville,
Fruit of Loom, Lonsdale,
Forestdale, Fitchville, Red Bank.

Bleached Pillow-Case and Sheeting Muslins.

New York Mills, 1 1-4 yd wide.
Utica, Fruit of Loom, 1 1-4 yd wide.
Pequot and Boot W., 1 1-4 yd wide.
Utica and Pequot, 1 1-2 yd wide.
Utica and Waltham, 2 1-2 yds wide.

Fine Unbleached Shirtings.

Laconia L, 4-4; Lawrence L L, 4-4; Peppercell R, 4-4; Nashua R, 4-4; Boston, 4-4-Pequot A, 4-4.

Heavy Double Sole Boots for Men, Boys and Youths.

Ladies', Misses and Children's Custom-made

SHOES.

Ladies', Misses and Children's Rubber Overshoes. Men's Buckle Arctics, Alaskas and Overshoes.

Ingrain, Stair and Cottage Carpets

from 25 cents to $1 per yard.

A Great Bargain in Rag Carpets to be offered, as we have closed out the entire production of our factory, and shall close them out at 20 cents per yard less than first cost.

4-4, 5-4, 6-4 Oil Cloths, in New Patterns, 40 to 50 cents per yard.

Cocoa Husks and Mats at all prices.

Window Shading & Fringe

in all the New Colors, with Lakes & Knapp's patent Fixtures to be used without cords.

Housekeeping Goods

AND

Choice Family Groceries,

in full assortment; very cheap.

MANY BARGAINS! DAILY RECEIVING NEW GOODS!

Business Hours.....6 a m to 8 p m
Saturdays, 6 a m to 10 30 p m

S. M. REYNOLDS,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Agricultural.

WHITEWASH FOR OUTBUILDINGS.—The following is from the proceedings of the New York Farmers' Club: The chairman said that, in response to an inquiry for the best whitewash for barns and outbuildings, he had received the following: Take a bushel of well burned lime, white and unslaked, twenty pounds of Spanish whiting, seventeen pounds of rock salt, and twelve pounds of brown sugar. Slake the lime and sift out any course lumps and mix it into a good whitewash, with about forty gallons of water, and then add the other ingredient and stir the whole together thoroughly, and put on two or three coats with a common brush. To make a cream color, add to the above three pounds of yellow ochre; a fawn color, four pounds umber, one pound Indian red, and one of lampblack; if a gray or stone color is wanted, add four pounds of raw umber and two of lampblack. Dr. Smith said that he was of the opinion that sugar was of no service in the making of whitewash. It was nonsensical to use it in such a mixture, as it would do no good, and its use would be simply a waste of money. The rock salt mentioned he supposed was course He could not say whether or not the latter would improve the mixture. Mr. Ely said that he had found in his experience that tallow was a good ingredient for whitewash, but Dr. Smith did not agree with him, as he thought that tallow would not mix well with lime.

CURING HAMS.—Almost every farmer has his favorite method of curing bacon, nor do we propose to treat of that subject here, except that if he desires to have his hams extra fine he will secure his object best, perhaps, by pursuing the following course: Have well-fatted pork, and after allowing it one night to cool, cut up and round off the hams to proper shape, and for every one hundred pounds take from eight to ten pounds of salt, two pounds of brown sugar, two ounces saltpetre, and one ounce of ground red pepper. Mix these ingredients together, dissolving them in about four or five gallons of water to every hundred pounds of hams, or just enough water to cover the meat when placed in a hogshead, but strong enough to float an egg. After laying in the brine about five or six weeks take out the hams, hang up, and smoke with green hickory wood until they have acquired a bronze color, or such as will suit the fancy. Early in March, or before mild weather has started the flies, take down the hams and, after wrapping each one in paper, place them, hock downwards, in bags, well tied, and hang up till wanted for use. The middlings and shoulders, though less important than the hams, may be treated in the same way with advantage; but the hams, being more subject to injury from the flies, as well as more choice, demand a little extra attention, and none has proved more effectual than the above or called forth more special encomiums.

GROWING AND FATTENING HOGS.—The hog is accustomed to a great variety of food. He will eat animal and herbaceous food alike—there is nothing that comes amiss to him, and he thrives upen all. To select food for him, then, is not the thing. Though you can fatten them on one kind of food, you cannot do it economically. Take what breed you like, and it is economy in producing the greatest results from a given amount of food—that is the point that gives the profit in hog husbandry The cheapest food, then, is to be sought if it answers the purpose. By the cheapest we mean also that which he relishes and thrives upon. Corn alone, though the great hog feed—made a specialty—is not the most advantageous. The exception to this is in the West, where corn is very cheap. But even here, other grain and food added, will produce a better growth of muscle and fat All animals require a variety of food, and the hog is no exception.—His appetite then will be satisfied, and all the wants of his system supplied.—Grass in summer suits him; he revels in a clover field. Milk suits him the whole year round, and assists a rapid growth. Milk contains a great variety of elements in solution, and is an aid to the digestion of the more solid food.—He likes vegetables—they stimulate his appetite, not only for the vegetables, but for the most concentrated and richer food. Though a "hog," he is governed by the same physiological principles as other animals, and is, therefore, liable to disease—to many ailments; but most of these are caused by abuses in management Where he is well attended to, and supplied with a variety of good food, he seldom suffers from disease.

CHARCOAL FOR SICK ANIMALS.—Nearly all sick animals become so by improper feeding in the first place.—Nine cases out of ten the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most efficient and rapid corrective. It will cure a majority of cases, if properly administered. An example of its uses. The hired man came in with the intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drugs and poisons. The owner being ill and unable to examine the cow, concluded that the trouble came from overeating and ordered a teaspoonful of pulverized charcoal to be given in water. It was mixed, placed in a junk bottle, the head turned upward, and the water turned downward. In five minutes improvement was visible, and in a few hours the animal was in the pasture quietly grazing. Another instance of equal success occurred with a young heifer which had become badly bloated by eating green apples after a hard wind. The bloat was so severe that the sides were as hard as a barrel. The old remedy, saleratus, was tried for correcting the acidity. But the attempt to put it down always caused coughing and it did little good. Half a teacupful of fresh powdered charcoal was given. In six hours all appearance of the bloat had gone, and the heifer was well.—*Rural New Yorker.*

THE GARDEN.—Now is the best time of the year to begin the garden. By plowing or spading it deep now the earth will not only be loosened and the worms and insects thrown up to be destroyed by the winter frost, but if the work is accompanied with a liberal supply of manure the frosts and winter rains will the more readily pulverize and mix together the soil and manure, and make ready the plant-food by spring. Comfort, health and economy all demend that the garden should not be neglected, and by giving it the above attention now its future culture will be rendered both easy and agreeable. Nor should the garden be over-large. Many make the mistake of preparing and planting a large surface in the spring, when more pressing farm work coming on the garden is too often neglected, and the weeds thus allowed to take undisputed possession. Better properly prepare and make rich half the quantity beforehand than to wait until spring and then hurriedly prepare and plant an acre or two in a slovenly manner, only to see it run away with weeds and its cultivation perhaps given over as a hopeless job.

SOFT-HEAD CABBAGES.—It often occurs that cabbages fail to head-up in the fall in time to put away for winter. This, however, instead of being a disadvantage, may, with a little management, be turned to a positive advantage; and this, too, whether the cabbages are intended for market or for home consumption. To accomplish this result all that is necessary is to dig a trench, say two feet wide, and so deep that after the topsoil has been thrown in again and the cabbages set therein, their heads will barely come up to a level with the surrounding surface. In thus setting the cabbages, however, care should be taken to press the top leaves well together, packing the cabbages as close together as possible, covering them with boards, cornstalks or rubbish of any kind, on which a few inches of earth should be thrown, leaving the ends of the trench open until winter has farely set in, when they, too, should be similarly closed up. By the spring every cabbage will have made a solid head; and although some of them will be rather small to be marketable, they will appear plump and solid, and be as crisp and tender as so many cauliflowers. And what is more remarkable, when boiled they emit no unpleasant odor, as is generally the case with boiled cabbage, and which is often so repulsive as to be a complete offset to all the trouble undertaken in raising them. If treating such cabbages in the way here recommended could once become known in the market, we feel confident they would always command a preference over those forming heads in the usual way, and which are so apt to show evidences of decay as soon as spring opens.

Household Recipes.

CIDER WINE.—Three pounds of sugar to one gallon of pure apple juice; let it ferment, rack off, and cork tight in bottles or demijohns.

LEMON PIE.—Four lemons boiled very soft; one cup of sugar to each lemon; chop lemons fine, taking the pits out; add two well beaten eggs and mix; makes two overcrust pies.

COCOANUT PUDDING.—Grate the meat of one cocoanut. Roll very fine, and sift through a coarse sieve, five Boston crackers; mix this with the grated cocoanut, add a pint of milk and three tablespoonfuls of butter, just softened enough to beat; or, instead, one pint of thick, sweet cream. Beat six eggs—yolks and white separately; add a cup of sugar; beat all together, and bake like custard. Eaten hot or cold.

SUMMER SANDWICHES.—Take half a pound of butter, three tablespoonfuls of mixed mustard, three tablespoonfuls of nice sweet oil, a little white or red pepper, a little salt and yolk of an egg; braid these together very smoothly and let it cool. Chop very fine some tongue and ham. Cut the bread thin; spread over the meat, then the bread, and press it very hard. Trim off all the edges, that the sandwiches may be of one size.

APPLE CUSTARD PIE.—Peel sour apples and stew until soft and not much water left in them; then rub them through a cullender; beat three eggs for each pie to be baked, and put in at the rate of one cup of butter and one of sugar for three pies; season with nutmeg. One egg for each pie will do very well, but the amount of sugar must be governed somewhat by the acidity of the apples. Bake as pumpkin pies, which they resemble in appearance. Dried apples are very nice by making them a little more juicy. You can frost them and return them to the oven for a few moments, which will improve their appearance.

CRAB-APPLE JELLY.—Fill your preserving kettle with apples, then cover with water; boil until they are very soft; when cool enough squeeze through a thin towel or coarse muslin. To each pint of the juice add a half pound of loaf sugar; return the juice to the fire and let it come to a boil before adding the sugar, then boil two or three minutes; pour off into glasses or bowls; when cold lay fine white paper upon the jelly and fasten thick paper over the bowls with mucilage or paste. Quince jelly can be made in the same way.

TOMATO WINE.—To one gallon of the juice of ripe tomatoes, strained, put three pounds of white sugar. Set aside in a demijohn to ferment. Tie over the mouth only a piece of muslin until fermentation ceases, when it should be bottled and corked tightly. Put a few raisins in each bottle, and, with the color of champagne, it will have some of its sparkling quality.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

ODESSA WAGON WORKS.

Constantly on hand a large stock of well-seasoned material.

PLOWS,

AND

PLOW CASTINGS.

Wholesale & Retail.

HECKENDORN, MOORE, CONCAVE, WILEY, ETC.

Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers,

AND

Farming Implements Generally,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

Sole manufacturers for this State of the

PIONEER STUMP PULLER.

Agents for Keller's Patent, "The Best"

Grain Seed & Phosphate Drill.

ALSO,

"The Best" Grain & Hay Rake.

L. V. ASPRIL & SON,

ODESSA, DELAWARE.

N. B.—Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. feb 17-tf

For Rent.

A Seven (7) Room Dwelling on Lake St., in thorough repair. Apply to

A. G. COX,

feb 24-tf Middletown, Del.

Middletown Directory.

CORPORATION OFFICERS.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—James B. Naudain.
TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—R. H. Foster, President; S. S. Holten, Secretary; J. R. Hall, Joseph Geary, 1 vacancy.
ASSESSOR.—C. E. Anderson.
TREASURER.—Isaac Jones.
LAMPLIGHTER.—F. Schreitz.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

John A. Reynolds.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

E. W. Lockwood, President; D. L. Dunning, Secretary; Henry Davis, Samuel Pennington, N. Williams, John A. Reynolds, Geo. W. Wilson, Wm. Green, Jas. R. Hoffecker.
PRINCIPAL OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—T. S. Stevens.
ASSISTANT TEACHERS.—Miss R. Annie Maxwell and Miss Annie M. Roberts.

OFFICERS OF CITIZENS' NAT'L BANK.

DIRECTORS.—Henry Clayton, B. Gibbs, B. T. Biggs, John A. Reynolds, James Culbertson, E. C. Fenimore, M. E. Walker, J. B. Cazier, Joseph Biggs.
PRESIDENT.—Henry Clayton,
CASHIER.—J. R. Hall.
TELLER.—John S. Crouch.

DIRECTORS OF TOWN HALL CO.

J. M. Cox, Pres.; Samuel Penington, Sec.; J. R. Hall, Treas.; R. A. Cochran, Jas. Culbertson, Jas. H. Scowdrick, Wm. H. Barr.

CHURCHES.

FOREST PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. John Patton, D. D., Pastor. Divine service every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday School at 9.15 a. m. Lecture on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sunday School in the Chapel at Armstrong's every Sunday at 2.00 p. m.

ST. ANNE'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—Rev. Wm. C. Butler, Rector. On Sundays—Morning Prayer, 10.30 a. m.; Evening Prayer, 7:00 p. m. Sunday School, 9 a. m. Evening Prayer on Fridays at 5 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Rev. T. E. Martindale, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Prayer Meeting on Thursdays at 7.00 p. m.

COLORED METHODIST.—Rev. T. J. Lee, Pastor. Service every other Sunday at 10.30 p. m., 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 1 p. m.

MASONIC.

ADONIRAM CHAPTER No. 5, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall on the second and fourth Fridays of every month at 8 o'clock, p. m.
UNION LODGE No. 5, A. F. A. M. Meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month at 8 o'clock, p. m. Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

DAMON LODGE, No. 12 Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Lodge room in the Town Hall.

I. O. O. F.

GOOD SAMARITAN LODGE, No 9. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clk. Lodge Room in Cochran Hall, No. 2, Cochran Square.

BUILDING AND LOAN.

MIDDLETOWN B. & L. ASSOCIATION.—Samuel Penington, Pres.; A. G. Cox, Secretary. Meets on the first Thursday of every month at 8 o'clock, p. m.
MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION OF MIDDLETOWN.—Jas. H. Scowdrick, Pres.; A. G. Cox, Secretary. Meets on the third Tuesday of every month at 8 o'clock, p. m.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

PENINS. AGRICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Wm. R. Cochran, President and Chairman of Board of Managers; J. B. Naudain, Secretary. Annual Meeting fourth Saturday in January. Next annual fair will be held on October 3d, 4th and 5th, 1877.

DIAMOND STATE BRASS BAND.

Meets for practice every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

DELAWARE RAILROAD.

Passenger trains going North leave at 7.54 a m and 3.16 p m; going South at 10.42 am, and 7.38 p m. Freight trains with passenger car attached, going North, leave at 5.09 p m; going South, at 6.25 a m.

POST OFFICE.

OFFICE HOURS.—Opens at 6 30 a m and closes at 9 p m every day except Sunday
Mails for the North close at 7.15 a m, and 3.00 p m.
Mail for the South closes at 10 15 a m.
Mails for Odessa close at 10.23 a m and 8.30 p m.
Mails for Warwick, Sassafras and Cecilton close at 10.23 a m.

D. L. DUNNING, P. M.

STAGE LINES.

Stage for Odessa, with U. S. Mail, leaves shortly after arrival of the 10.42 am and 8.52 p m mail trains.
Stages for Warwick, Sassafras and Cecilton leave shortly after arrival of the 10.42 a m train.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to the large and well-selected

Stock of Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Dry Goods, Notions,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS, HARDWARE,

Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware,

FISH, MEATS, &c.

AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A

First Class Country Store.

All of which have been selected with care, and will be sold

At Prices in accordance with the times.

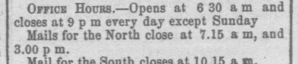
GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE

NO CHARGE FOR SHOWING GOODS.

CHAS. TATMAN, Jr.,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Jan 1, 1876—tf



THE OLD AND RELIABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he is prepared with excellent Horses, Wagons and Carts, to do all kinds of HAULING at the lowest rates. Coal and Lumber hauled at short notice and on the most resonable terms. Orders for baggage or other parcels left at the Post Office will receive prompt attntion. Good Building Sand always on haud.

jan1-77 W. W. WILSON.

MIDDLETOWN

Iron Foundry and Machine Shop.

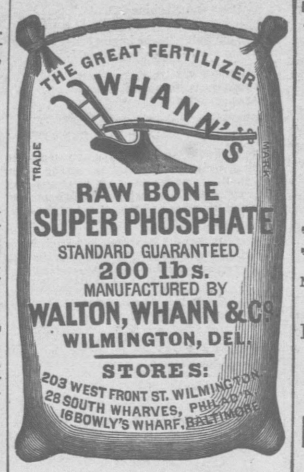
PLOWS and Plow Castings, Machine Castings of all kinds on hand or made to order.

Particular attention given to Repairing Machinery. Cash for old Iron.

WM. L. BUCKE & SON,

Jan 1-tf Founders and Machinists

Fertilizers.



Upwards of sixteen years successful use has established the reputation of this well-known article, as one of the

MOST THOROUGHLY

Reliable Fertilizers

IN THE MARKET.

Notwithstanding the former excellence of this celebrated manure, its quality has been greatly improved by a liberal addition of Potash, which renders it in all respects a complete fertilizer for all crops.

WHANN'S

Raw-Bone SUPER-PHOSPHATE

combines the prompt and active qualities of

Peruvian Guano

with the more durable properties of

PURE DISSOLVED BONES.

We ask a thorough trial of it alongside of any manure in the market.

Pamphlets, circulars, etc., mailed free on application.

Walton, Whann & Co.,

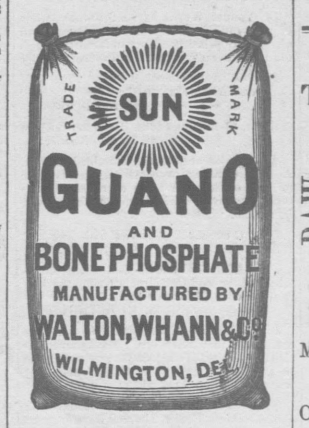
MANUFACTURERS,

Wilmington, Del.

FOR SALE BY

Foard & Comegys,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.



OUR CELEBRATED

SUN GUANO

Maintains its great popularity wherever used.

Farmers who want a really

Cheap Manure,

Warranted free from adulteration, should use it. It is unequalled in its effects on

SPRING CROPS

AND

GARDEN VEGETABLES,

while its extremely moderate price places it within the reach of every farmer. Write for circulars giving full particulars.

Walton, Whann & Co,

Manufacturers, 203 W. Front St.,

Wilmington, Del.

FOR SALE BY

Foard & Comegys,

mar 17-2m MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Fertilizers.

The Demand of the Times Fully Met.

LOW PRICES

FOR THE

BEST MANURES.

CHEAPER THAN HOME-MADE.
CHEAPER THAN HOME-MADE.
CHEAPER THAN HOME-MADE.

Pure Ammoniated Dissolved

BONES.

NOTHING MORE SIMPLE.
NOTHING MORE SIMPLE.
NOTHING MORE SIMPLE.

BONES OF ANIMALS

DISSOLVED IN ACID.

WARRANTED PURE..

Price $35 PER 2,000 lbs

3 Tons for $100.

In bags, delivered on cars in Philadelphia.

Further Discount to Larger Buyers.

☞ In view of the risk and cost of transporting acid in carboys, this Pure Article of Dissolved Bones presents great advantage to those farmers who have been making their own phosphates on the farm.

Guaranteed free from Phosphate Rock, or any Minerals whatever.

BAUGH & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS,

Philadelphia.

Ground Raw Bones

GUARANTEED PURE.

The warranty is affixed to every bag. It is finer ground (No. 8 screen) and more uniform than ever before offered.

Price on board cars or boat, in Philadelphia,

$34 per 2,000 lbs.

Liberal discount to large buyers.

PHILADELPHIA

GROUND BONES.

ANALYSIS:

Ammonia, - - - 3 to 4 per cent.
Bone Phosphate, - 40 to 45 " "

Made from Fresh bones, containing all the nitrogen of the bone and therefore more valuable than steamed stock—very popular in many districts.

Price, free on board in Philadelphia.

$30 per 2,000 lbs.

Discount to large buyers.

No. 1 FINE

GROUND BONES.

ANALYSIS:

Ammonia, - - 3 to 3½ per ct.
Bone Phosphate, - 35 to 40 "

Made from the softer portions of bone stock—ground very fine and preferred by many farmers on account of its quick action.

Price, on board at Philadelphia,

$28 per 2,000 lbs.

Discount to large buyers.

THE LOWEST MARK IN Twenty-five Years.

BAUGH'S

RAW TRADE MARK BONE

Super-Phosphate.

Made from Raw or Unburned Animal Bones.

Cheap for Cash, and Cash only.

We are now selling our Raw Bone Phosphate on the following Guaranteed Analysis:

Ammonia, From 3 to 4 per cent.
Soluble and Precipitated Phosphoric Acid, 9 to 11 "
Phosphate of Lime, rendered Soluble, 20 to 40 "

Price, $35 per 2,000 lbs.

Liberal discount to large buyers.

Standard of Quality Strictly Maintained.

While we announce a reduction in the price of our RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE, we would respectfully represent to dealers and farmers that its standard of quality has been strictly maintained. The proportions of soluble and precipitated Phosphoric Acid, and Ammonia have never been higher than they are in the article we are now selling our customers. This statement we make as a binding guarantee.

Chemical Supplies, of all kinds, always on hand and sold at the lowest possible prices for pure and good articles.

☞ SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

Land Plaster.

We grind only from extra quality of Lump, and our brand has given the highest satisfaction for the last two years. Price as low as any.

BAUGH & SONS,

Manufacturers and Importers of

Fertilizers and Supplies,

NO. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE,

PHILADELPHIA.

No. 103 South Street, Baltimore, feb 17-3m

New Advertisements.

Established 1865.

GILMORE & CO., Attorneys at Law,

Successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co.,

629 F Street, Washington, D. C.

American and Foreign Patents.

Patents procured in all countries. NO FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to In erference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement Suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. SEND STAMP FOR PAMPHLET OF SIXTY PAGES.

United States Courts and Departments.

Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of war claims before the Executive Departments.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp, and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and SAILORS wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension, many now receiving pensions are entitled to an *Increase.* Send stamp and information will be furnished free.

United States General Land Office.

Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption and Homestead Cases, prosecuted before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. We pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of experienced lawyers and clerks.

By reason of error or fraud many attorneys are suspended from practice before the Pension and other offices each year. Claimants, whose attorneys have been thus suspended, will be gratuitously furnished with full information and proper papers on application to us.

As we charge no fee unless successful, stamps for return postage should be sent us.

Liberal arrangements made with attorneys in all classes of business.

Address GILMORE & CO.,

P. O. Box 44. *Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 24, 1876.

I take pleasure in expressing my entire confidence in the *responsibility* and *fidelity* of the Law, Patent and Collection House of GILMORE & Co., of this city.

GEO. H. B. WHITE.

(Cashier of the National Metropolitan Bank.)

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

A STERLING REMEDY FOR DISEASES AND INJURIES OF THE SKIN; A HEALTHFUL BEAUTIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION; A RELIABLE MEANS OF PREVENTING AND RELIEVING RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, AND AN UNEQUALED DISINFECTANT, DEODORIZER AND COUNTER-IRRITANT.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap, besides eradicating local diseases of the skin, banishes defects of the complexion, and imparts to it gratifying clearness and smoothness.

Sulphur Baths are celebrated for curing eruptions and other diseases of the skin, as well as Rheumatism and Gout. ***Glenn's Sulphur Soap*** produces the same effects at a most trifling expense. This admirable specific also speedily heals *sores, bruises, scalds, burns, sprains* and *cuts.* It removes dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out and turning gray.

Clothing and linen used in the sick room is disinfected, and diseases communicable by contact with the person, prevented by it.

The Medical Fraternity sanction its use.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—Buy the large cakes and thereby economize. Sold by all Druggists.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

GEO. W. ERNEST

DEALER IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

TOWNSEND,

DELAWARE.

NOVEMBER 9th, 1876.

RICE & CO.

Agents for the

OLD BANK.

Oysters! Oysters!

Have taken the place of Ice Cream at this popular establishment. We are now ready to accommodate both

LADIES and GENTLEMEN

WITH THE

FINEST OYSTERS

That can be obtained.

We have made arrangements with E. Conger & Co., of Franklin, Va., to have our Oysters taken from Chincoteague Bay, which are acknowledged to be the best in the market.

We are ready to supply families or parties on short notice.

CONFECTIONERY, CAKE,

—AND—

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

s full, as usual. Children's TOYS constantly on hand.

We will still furnish parties with Ice Cream and Cakes. As usual, our

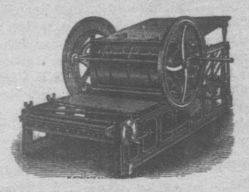
Christmas Department

will be full.

COME. COME! COME!! COME!!!

Job Printing.

PRINTING!



Transcript Office,

MIDDLETOWN. DEL.,

BOOK, CARD AND GENERAL

JOB PRINTING.

Having just added another supply of new and handsome types to our stock, we are now better than ever before prepared to execute promptly, neatly and at moderate prices

Job Printing of Every Description

—SUCH AS—

CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
CHEQUES,
NOTES,
DRAFTS,
LABELS,
DODGERS, AND

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

GENERALLY.

—WE ALSO PRINT—

PAMPHLETS,
PROGRAMMES,
STOCK CERTIFICATES,
CATALOGUES,
REPORTS, Etc., Etc.

And cordially invite all persons who may have need of any of these things, or any style or kind of printing, to favor us with a call and learn our prices. We give especial attention to the printing of

POSTERS,

SALE BILLS,

Etc., which for attractiveness and beauty we think cannot be surpassed, if equalled, anywhere else. Having every facility for the prosecution of the

PRINTING BUSINESS,

in all its varied details we respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

OUR PRESSES

are the latest improved kind while our stock of display TYPES, CUTS, &c., cannot be surpassed by any office on the peninsula. Employing skilled workmen and giving our own personal and constant attention to our business, we feel satisfied of our ability to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with orders, and invite an examination of the style and quality of our work.

Orders by mail, or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

E. REYNOLDS.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

Dry Goods,

NOTIONS

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, &c.,

FOR THE

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

COME LOOK AT IT,

THEN BUY CHEAP

For the Ready Cash.

ELIASON BROS.

Middletown, Del.

Having concluded that large sales and quick returns will not only pay better than having the goods lay on the shelves, but enable us to constantly show a greater variety, we have marked all our

GOODS DOWN,

TO A VERY LOW FIGURE.

We have recently added to our Stock and are prepared to exhibit to the inhabitants of this town and vicinity a magnificent line of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS,

NOTIONS,

Etc., etc. We adhere strictly to "Popular Prices," and the popular verdict on our prices is that no goods of the same style and workmanship can be bought anywhere else for the same money.

We have with us W. GEO. MABREY.

November 18th, 1876.

Time Tables.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

Del. Division.—Time Table.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, NOV. 27th, 1876, (Sundays excepted,) Trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD. Passenger. A. M.	P. M.	Mixed. A. M.		NORTHWARD. Passenger. A. M.	P. M.	Mixed. P. M.
7 00	3 00		Baltimore	10 35	7 50	
8 10	5 15		Philadelphia	10 05	5 40	3 50
9 25	6 30	5 00	Wilmington	8 50	4 20	6 22
9 43			Del. Junction	8 42		
9 55	6 48	5 25	New Castle	8 32	4 01	
9 57	6 50		State Road	3 24	3 52	
10 05	6 59		Bear	8 21	3 49	
10 08	7 02		Rodney	8 15	3 39	
10 16	7 10	5 54	Kirkwood	8 11	3 37	5 37
10 25	7 20	6 07	Mt. Pleasant	8 02	3 26	5 23
10 42	7 38	6 25	Middletown	7 54	3 16	5 09
10 51	7 48	6 38	Townsend	7 37	2 59	4 44
10 56	7 53	6 45	Blackbird	7 31	2 50	4 32
11 04	8 00	6 58	Green Spring	7 24	2 42	4 20
11 11	8 06	7 20	Clayton	7 20	2 37	4 12
11 26	8 26		Smyrna	7 00	2 15	
11 16	8 12	7 28	Brenford	7 18	2 25	3 57
11 22	8 19	7 38	Moorton	7 06	2 18	3 5
11 33	8 30	7 57	Dover	6 55	2 07	3 37
11 40	8 37	8 07	Wyoming	6 48	1 58	3 11
11 48	8 45		Woodside	6 41	1 49	2 56
11 53	8 49		Canterbury	6 37	1 44	2 46
11 58	8 54	8 34	Felton	6 33	1 39	2 39
12 12	9 07	9 00	Harrington	6 20	1 28	2 19
12 19		9 12	Farmington		1 16	1 57
12 29		9 26	Greenwood		1 06	1 43
12 39		9 42	Bridgeville		12 45	1 23
1 02		10 09	Seaford		12 26	1 06
1 14		10 29	Laurel		12 21	12 55
1 25		10 46	Delmar		12 19	12 15

The Mixed trains will be run subject to delays incident to freight business. Trains will stop only at stations where time is given.

Mixed Train north will stop at New Castle only to leave Passengers from Stations south.

New Castle Trains—Leave New Castle for Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7 35, 11 40 a. m 6 20 p m. Leave Wilmington 6 20 a m, and 1 30 p. m, for New Castle.

Smyrna Branch Trains—Additional to those above leave Smyrna for Clayton 10 45 a m 3 50 and 7 45 p m. Leave Clayton for Smyrna 7 25 a m., 2 40, 4 15 and 8 10 p m., to make connection with trains (North and South) from Clayton.

CONNECTIONS:

At Townsend, with Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road. At Clayton, with Maryland and Delaware Rail Road. At Harrington, with Junction and Breakwater Rail Road. At Seaford, with Dorchester and Delaware Rail Road. At Delmar, with Eastern Shore Rail Road, and Wicomico and Pocomoke Rail Road.

dec. 2-tf H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

Professional.

MARTIN B. BURRIS,

LAND SURVEYOR,

jun17-1y MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS,

Notary Public,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

Persons from a distance, to avoid disappointment should make engagements previous to the day they come.

DR. THOS. H. GILPIN,

DENTIST,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,

Feb 14-ly.

Superior Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder kept constantly on hand.

THOMAS MASSEY, Jr.,

CLOCK

And Watch Maker,

Main Street, next door to National Hotel

Middletown, Delaware

CLOCKS, Watches, Jewelry, &c. neatly and promptly repaired.

Always on hand and for sale, Clocks, Watches, Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Silver Napkin Rings, Silver Thimbles, Salt, Sugar and Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Gold Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Key Rings, Steel Watch Chains, &c.

AGENT FOR

DeVINNY'S SPECTACLES.

Dec. 12—tf.

THE MILD POWER CURES

HUMPHREYS'

HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time and money averting sickness and suffering. Each single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
2.	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
3.	CRYING-COLIC, or Teething of Infants,	25
4.	DIARRHŒA, of Children or Adults,	25
5.	DYSENTERY, Griping, Billious Cholic,	25
6.	CHOLERA-MORBUS, Vomiting,	25
7.	COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis,	25
8.	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache,	25
9.	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	25
10.	DYSPEPSIA, Billious Stomach,	25
11.	SUPPRESSED, or Painful Periods,	25
12.	WHITES, too Profuse Periods,	25
13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	25
14.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
15.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains,	25
16.	FEVER AND AGUE, Chill Fever, Agues,	50
17.	PILES, blind or bleeding,	50
18.	OPHTHALMY, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza,	50
20.	WHOOPING-COUGH, violent coughs,	50
21.	ASTHMA, oppressed breathing,	50
22.	EAR DISCHARGES, impaired hearing,	50
23.	SCROFULA, enlarged glands, Swellings,	50
24.	GENERAL Disability, Physical Weakness,	50
25.	DROPSY and scanty Secretions,	50
26.	SEA-SICKNESS, sickness from riding,	50
27.	KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel,	50
28	NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Weakness or involuntary discharges,	1 00
29.	SORE MOUTH, Canker,	50
30.	URINARY WEAKNESS, wetting the bed,	50
31.	PAINFUL PERIODS, with Spasms,	50
32.	DISEASE OF HEART, palpitations, etc.,	1 00
33.	EPILEPSY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
34.	Diptheria, ulcerated sore throat,	50
35.	CHRONIC CONGESTIONS and Eruptions,	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of directions,